Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.] MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1807. [No. 2023.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. C. Marsteller, V. M.

☞ TWO APPRENTICES to the Biscuit-baking business, will be taken on application to

B. RICKETTS.

September 4. d3w

WANTED
A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

For Sale by the Subscriber,
CHEESE by the barrel or smaller quantity
WHISKEY in barrels
BARLEY in half barrels
Smoked HERRINGS in boxes and
A few boxes 1st quality Spanish SEGARS

John Macleod.

September 9 co6t

Twenty thousand lbs.
Porto Rico Green Coffee and St. Croix Sugars, received per the schooner Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas. For Sale by,

R. Veitch and Co.
OR,
C. Powell.

July 21. dtf.

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to

M. Miller.

June 20. d.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WANTON and MARY his wife, to the subscribers, to secure a debt owing by him to the Bank of Alexandria, on THURSDAY the 8th day of October next, will be exposed to sale, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, carrying an interest from that day, several LOTS and parcels of GROUND, in the town of Alexandria, to wit:

An undivided Moiety of a piece of Ground, with the Improvements, lying upon the west side of Royal-street and to the northward of King-street, fronting twenty-five feet six inches on Royal-street, and extending back one hundred and twenty-three feet five inches—the whole ground subject to an annual rent of fifteen pounds twelve shillings, Virginia currency.

A piece of Ground, lying upon the west side of Columbus-street and to the southward of King-street, extending on Columbus-street sixty-six feet seven inches to a twenty feet alley, then westwardly with the line of the alley one hundred and sixteen feet to another alley fourteen feet ten inches wide, then northwardly with the line of that alley seventy-six feet seven inches, then eastwardly twenty-four feet three inches and an half, then northwardly forty feet, then eastwardly ninety-one feet eight inches and an half—subject to an annual rent of forty-nine dollars fifteen cents.

A Square of Ground, containing two acres, lying on the south side of Wolfe-street, north side of Wilkes-street, west side of Patrick-street, and east side of Henry-street.

A large Frame Store & Warehouse, built upon a piece of ground lying on the south side of Prince-street and to the eastward of Fairfax-street, the ground is thirty feet some inches front on Prince-street, the building nearly covers the whole front, the building is ensured.

James Keith,
John C. Herbert,

September 16 17] dts

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, will be sold, on the premises,

A Tract of Land, belonging to the estate of Captain Richard Conway, deceased; containing seven hundred and thirty-nine and half acres, adjoining the lands of William Fitzhugh, Mrs. Washington, of Hartfield, Mr. Dulany and Mr. Cooke, and lying between six and seven miles from Alexandria. A particular description of the land is supposed unnecessary, as any disposed to purchase will probably examine it.—The terms of sale will be on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months; bond, with approved security, together with a mortgage on the premises will be required. Persons disposed to attend the sale will meet at 11 o'clock at Mr. *Benson's* tavern, on the Colchester road, from whence it is proposed to proceed to the land and to commence the sale precisely at 12 o'clock. This tract will be divided to accommodate purchasers.

And on the Monday following, the 12th day of October,
Will be sold, on the premises,

A tract of Land, lying on the west side of the old road leading from the falls church to Alexandria, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres, being a part of a tract of land sold by William H. Territt to Baldwin Dade. This land will be laid off in lots of about twenty-five acres each.

At the same time and place will be sold,
Some Lots of the Stump Hill Tract, containing from three to five acres each—the terms of sale the same as the above.

And on Wednesday, the 14th of the same month,
Will be sold for ready money, at public auction, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria,

Thirty-six Shares of Alexandria Bank Stock.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
N. FITZHUGH,
E. I. LEE, } Exrs.

September 15. dts

Valuable Lands for Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of September next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months,

One Moiety of a Tract of Land, called "Abingdon," formerly the residence of Mr. Robert Alexander, lying on the Potomac and Four-mile-creek, and about 3 miles above the town of Alexandria, commanding a handsome view of the Potomac, Alexandria, Washington City and George-Town, and the new road to Washington passing nearly through the center of the tract, which contains 553 acres, and is laid off into four lots of different sizes to accommodate purchasers, a plat of which may be seen at any time on application to the subscribers

☞ The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

Thomas Swann,
G. Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee, } Com'rs.

August 23 dts

Notice is hereby given,
THAT in consequence of a deed of trust from Henry D. Hooe, late of Prince William county, deceased, to secure the sum of three hundred and eighty-one pounds nineteen shillings and three pence, due to Alexander Smith, of Alexandria, from the said H. D. Hooe—on the first day of the next district court to be held at Hay-Market, in Prince William county, (being the 18th day of next month) I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in the county of Fauquier, containing one hundred and fifty acres—which Land has on it a Mill, a Store House and a comfortable Dwelling House, with necessary Out Houses; is situated about five miles from Hay-Market, and was formerly occupied by Nathan Matthew. The sale will take place at the tavern of Benjamin Bronough, in the town of Hay-Market.

R. Young.

September 12 dts

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

August 24

THE SUBSCRIBER
Takes the liberty, respectfully, of informing the inhabitants of Alexandria,
THAT HE WILL COMMENCE
AN EVENING SCHOOL,
On MONDAY EVENING the 21st of this present month.

TERMS—Three Dollars, if the learner furnish himself with light: or if the subscriber supply him with light, Four Dollars per quarter of a year.

Note.—If any young gentlemen should be inclined to study Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, &c. they will please to apply to the subscriber to know the terms; for to such the subscriber could make it convenient to attend, if requested, either a little before or after the regular hours of school.

☞ Hours of attendance, from six till nine o'clock, P. M.

J. PARADISE.

September 16. d7t

PUBLIC SALE.
In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in Richmond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on the premises, on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, to the highest bidder, for cash,

A House and Lot—*Also*, an unimproved Lot, situated on the north side of Duke-street, between Columbus and Alfred-streets, the property of Amos Alexander.

☞ The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

Cuthbert Powell,
Phineas Janney,
Thomas Janney, } *Com'rs.*

Sept. 8. dts

Land for Sale.
TO be Sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th of October next, a small TRACT OF LAND, lying in the county of Fairfax, containing about one hundred and forty acres. This Land lies about seven or eight miles of Alexandria and George-Town, has a sufficient quantity of wood and meadow land, and is well watered. It lies adjoining the seat of Dr. Henry Rose, and would make a comfortable retreat for a town family in the sickly season. Capt. Joseph Powell will show the Land to any person wishing to view it, before the day of sale, when the terms which is expected to be accommodating, will be made known by

The Legatees of Nathan Smith, dec'd.

September 9 dts

Just Received,
By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, of the brand of Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.

James Patton.

August 21

☞ ALSO,
Bills on London for Sale,
Drawn by J. P.

The subscriber has on hand,
A few Bales of GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which he will dispose of at a low advance, on a liberal credit, viz.

BLUE KERSEYS
BLUE CLOTH
MIXED COATINGS
BAIZES
WHITE SWANSKIN
MIXED FLANNELS
NARROW CLOTHS
FLANNEL SERGE
BEAVER COATING
¾ DOWLAS
Also, just Landing,
13 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR, of good quality.
2 puncheons St. Croix RUM, 3d prf. and
3 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th prf.

James Patton.

September 10 d

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
26 hhds. South Potomac Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per schooner Freighter, Capt. Thomas, from Portland, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
45,000 feet prime boards
100 barrels New-England rum
2 pipes cognac brandy, 4th proof
100 sides soal leather.
September 18. d

SOAL LEATHER.
800 sides *RED SOAL LEATHER*, just received and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have also on hand,
4 bales plains
7 ditto Kendall cottons—which they will sell on liberal terms.
September 18. d

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.

WINES:
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter-casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
TEAS:
10 ches. young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Aug. 31 d

TO BE SOLD,
FOR READY MONEY,
To the highest bidder, at public auction, at Dawson's tavern, in the county of Loudoun, and town of *Leesburg*, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, *plaintiffs*—and Samuel Hough and others *defendants*—

300 Acres of Land,
Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Com'rs.*

September 11. 3aw3w

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, that the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorised the subscriber to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber attends at his office on *TUESDAY* and *SATURDAY* in every week, agreeable to law, for the purpose of transacting testamentary and all other business appertaining thereto: on which days all persons concerned are required to attend.

Alexander Moore,
Register of Wills for Alex. County.

August 1 aw8w

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the house of Delegates,)
for High Treason against the U. States.

OPINION
Of the Court on the motion to arrest the evidence. Delivered on

MONDAY, August 31.

[CONTINUED.]

The opinion of a single judge certainly weighs as nothing, if opposed to that of the supreme court; but if he was one of the judges who assisted in framing that opinion, if while the impression under which it was framed was yet fresh upon his mind, he delivered an opinion on the same testimony, not contrary to that which had been given by all the judges together, but showing the sense in which he understood terms that might be differently expounded, it may fairly be said to be in some measure explanatory of the opinion itself.

To the judge before whom the charge against the prisoner at the bar was first brought the same testimony was offered with that which had been exhibited before the supreme court, and he was required to give an opinion in almost the same case. Upon this occasion he said, "War can only be levied by the employment of actual force. Troops must be embodied; men must be assembled in order to levy war." Again he observed, "The fact to be proved in this case is an act of public notoriety. It must exist in the view of the world or it cannot exist at all. The assembling of forces to levy war is a visible transaction, and numbers must witness it."

It is not easy to doubt what kind of assemblage was in the mind of the judge who used these expressions, and it is to be recollected that he had just returned from the supreme court and was speaking on the very facts on which the opinion of that court was delivered.

The same judge in his charge to the grand jury who found this bill, observed "to constitute the fact of levying war, it is not necessary that hostilities shall have actually commenced by engaging the military force of the U. S. or that measures of violence against the government shall have been carried into execution. But levying war is a fact in the constitution of which force is an indispensible ingredient. Any combination to subvert by force the government of the U. S. violently to dismember the union, to compel a change in the administration, to coerce the repeal or adoption of a general law, is a conspiracy to levy war, and if the conspiracy be carried into effect by the actual employment of force, by the embodying and assembling of men for the purpose of executing the treasonable design which was previously conceived, it amounts to levying of war. It has been held that arms are not essential to levying war, provided the force assembled be sufficient to attain, or perhaps to justify attempting the object without them." This paragraph is immediately followed by a reference to the opinion of the supreme court.

It requires no commentary upon these words to show, that in the opinion of the judge who uttered them, an assemblage of men which should constitute the fact of levying war must be an assemblage in force, and that he so understood the opinion of the supreme court. If in that opinion there may be found in some passages, a want of precision, an indefiniteness of expression, which has occasioned it to be differently understood by different persons, that may well be accounted for when it is recollected that in the particular case there was no assemblage whatever. In expounding that opinion the whole should be taken together, and in reference to the particular case in which it was delivered. It is however not improbable that the misunderstanding has arisen from this circumstance. The court unquestionably did not consider arms as an indispensable requisite to levying war; an assemblage adapted to the object might be in a condition to effect or to attempt it without them. Nor did the court consider the actual application of the force to the object as, at all times, an indispensible requisite; for an assemblage might be in a condition to apply force, might be in a state adapted to real war, without having made the actual application of that force. From these positions, which are to be found in the opinion, it may have been inferred, it is thought too hastily, that the nature of that assemblage was unimportant, and that war might be considered as actually levied by any meeting of men, if a criminal intention can be imputed to them by testimony of any kind whatever.

It has been thought proper to discuss this question at large and to review the opinion of the supreme court, although this court would be more disposed to leave the question of fact, whether an overt act of levying war was committed on Blannerhassett's island to the jury, under this explanation of the law, and to instruct them that unless the assemblage on Blannerhasset's island was an assemblage in force, was a military assemblage in a condition to make war, it was not a levying of war, and that they could not construe it into an act of war, than to arrest the further testimony which might be offered to connect the prisoner with that assemblage, or to prove the intention of those who assembled together at that place. This point, however is not to be understood as decided. It will, perhaps, constitute an essential enquiry in another case.

Before leaving the opinion of the supreme court entirely on the question of the nature of the assemblage which will constitute an act of levying war, this court cannot forbear to ask why is an assemblage absolutely required? is it not to judge in some measure of the end by the proportion which the means bears to the end? Why is it that a single armed individual, entering a boat and sailing down the Ohio, for the avowed purpose of attacking New Orleans could not be said to levy war? Is it not that he is apparently not in a condition to levy war? If this be so ought not the assemblage to furnish some evidence of its intention and capacity to levy war before it can amount to levying war? and ought not the supreme court when speaking of an assemblage for the purpose of effecting a treasonable object by force, be understood to indicate an assemblage exhibiting the appearance of force.

The definition of the attorney for the United States, deserves notice in this respect. It is "when there is an assemblage of men convened for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable object, which force is meant to be employed before the assemblage disperses, this is treason."

To read this definition without adverting to the argument, we should infer that the assemblage was in itself to effect by force the treasonable object, not to join itself to some other bodies of men and then to effect the object by their combined force. Under this construction it would be expected the appearance of the assemblage would bear some proportion to the object and would indicate the intention. At any rate that it would be an assemblage in force. This construction is most certainly not that which was intended but it serves to show that general phrases must always be understood in reference to the subject matter, and to the general principles of law.

(To be continued.)

From the London Traveller of July 29.

LATE CAMPAIGN IN PRUSSIA.

In a letter from a gentleman at Memel,
dated, JUNE 22, 1807.

[CONCLUDED.]

"The enemy, being discomfited here, covered the front of their position with tirailleurs, and played from a numerous artillery upon the Russian army, which was exposed to every musket ball, but stood erect as if disdaining their fire, while the French supporting lines lay down in order to be covered by high grass; and whilst their main columns were sheltered in the wood from any kind of danger. Never was there a more gallant bravery displayed than that of the Russians in the tremendous storm of bullets which they endured until six o'clock in the evening, with a fortitude and patience that equals whatever has been known, in the history of the world, of human courage, under the influence of discipline. Their heroism was the more extraordinary, as they had been for twelve days making the most painful marches, with scarcely any repose or food; and for many hours before and during the battle, they had not eaten a morsel of any kind, and yet not a murmur was heard, nor did any man shrink from his station. About 3 o'clock Bonaparte arrived with his whole army from Preuss Eylau, and reposed his troops until 6 o'clock, when the cavalry mounted, and his infantry began to advance. General Bennigsen had known of the proposed attack about half an hour before, but he had not a regiment in reserve. He directed, indeed, his line to be rendered more compact, but the loss of 12,000 men had made great intervals. A few moments before the attack commenced, he had ordered his cavalry to form behind his centre, as the enemy had withdrawn all their forces to his left; but there was no time for the execution of this order, nor for himself to mount on horseback, before the enemy's battery of 40 pieces of cannon, thundered on the guards stationed on the left, and several columns of immense depth rushed forward, the principal one directing itself along the ravine. The regiment of chasseur guards and the battalion of militia, which were considerably advanced, gave way at the approach of the enemy. The guards, impatient under the cannon shot, which plunged through their ranks, moved forward, but not with regularity or compact order, and were driven back upon the town, where for some time they maintained themselves, and until the fugitives of the chasseurs and militia had passed the bridges, when they also retired, and an order was given for the destruction of the pontoons and the conflagration of the town bridge, which was executed effectually. The town also was set on fire, in a quarter where the Russians who were dangerously wounded were deposited; so that they have perished in the flames which raged for several hours. The centre has repulsed the attack made on it; but when the enemy gained its flank, retreat was necessary; but so difficult was it, that there was little prospect of effecting it. At this moment the horse guards and two other regiments charged the columns pressing them, and routed one so completely that the Russian infantry gained the town, and were preparing to pass the bridge, when the flames shewed them its fate, and their probable destruction.

At this critical conjuncture, however, a ford was accidentally discovered, but the river was breast deep, with very steep banks. The infantry, nevertheless, not only passed in safety, but the artillery ventured the passage and ascended the opposite bank. The remaining ammunition was then destroyed, but in no considerable quantity, as the firing had been so great during the day, that little remained; and this indeed may be justly stated as one of the causes which occasioned the defeat; for many guns had been withdrawn, and the Russian line was no longer covered by an adequate artillery, when the enemies batteries, previous to the attack, commenced the fire. The right wing, consisting chiefly of cavalry, also retired by the same ford, and saved their artillery. Gen. Benningsen rallied the troops of the left wing at a wood, about a mile distant, on the Wehlau road, which prevented the pursuit of the enemy, and gave time for the guns and baggage to gain Allenberg, from which place the army marched to Wehlau, where the Pregel river was passed on a single bridge, and in presence of the enemy, who detached 4000 men, as a corps of observation, rather than of offence, as they moved on the left bank of the Alle, but kept post within cannon-shot of the bridge. It is generally said, that Bonaparte was with this detachment. The whole of the army passed without any interruption or loss on the 17th; the bridge was burnt, and the troops moved to Pepelke, where the corps of L'Estocq and Kaminskoy joined the main army, after having effected their junction at Peterswalde, entered Koningsberg, evacuated that town with an immense equipage, crossed the Domenau at Lelbau, and all this with comparatively small loss, the principal of which was by desertion.

On the 18th, the army collected and marched to Tilsit, and there again crossed the river on a single bridge, and where the protection of a rear guard was very difficult. The whole of the baggage, about 600 guns, &c. having gained the right bank of the Memel, the bridge was burnt, and the enemy almost instantly entered the town, where there was some partial firing of musquetry from the centuries, which ceased by agreement.

Thus terminated a campaign, which is one of the most memorable and sanguinary in modern history, and as remarkable for its short duration as its conduct. The result of the battle of Friedland has been of great political importance; but I much doubt whether a battle, under such circumstances, if ever a similar one was fought could be gained by so few military advantages to the conqueror; he did not capture one standard, not twenty pieces of cannon, including those dismounted, although above 400 pieces were with the army; and in the subsequent retreat of 120 miles, over bridges, he did not take a man or a gun by any attack. A few stragglers, perhaps, might have been picked up by his patrolers; but he lost an eagle of the 15th regiment; and it may be fairly stated, notwithstanding his great superiority of force, that had not his opponent abandoned the common precautions for resistance, his attack would have been defeated; and had the 8000 men, detached in the morning been present, a splendid success would have been certain; but it would have been acquired by the courage of the soldiers and not the merit of the general.

It cannot escape your observation, that general Bennigsen suffered the French army to be reinforced by the besieging force of Dantzic, before he made his movement, so long meditated; that he retired, when the enemy offered him battle, between the passage and the Alle, that after his success at Hailsberg he again refused battle, suffering the enemy to defile before him on his right, and abandon his position, when, with a very superior force, he might have thrown himself upon Ney and Davoust's corps, who remained within cannon shot of his batteries on very disadvantageous ground; that by forced marches he reached Friedland, but suffered himself to be diverted from his plan, to engage in the most unmilitary position, where he exposed the army entrusted to him to annihilation, and when his force was weakened by the detachment of above 12,000 men, and many marauders, as is always the case of a retreat of the Russian armies; that he fled to Tilsit with the greatest precipitation, and without adopting common arrangements for the preservation of the remains of his army, and the safety of L'Estocq's corps. These are facts with which part of those who were present are acquainted. That Bonaparte should have allowed L'Estocq and Kaminsky to unite, and gain Koningsberg, was a military fault; but that he should have suffered the quiet retreat of the Russians over the Memel, is a very mysterious circumstance, if his losses were not very great, for he must well know the disorder of a Russian retreat, so much encumbered by artillery and baggage; and he is also acquainted, that to defile such a column over single bridges, is an impracticable measure, without heavy loss, where there was not even a *tête du pont*.

"General Benningsen has greatly exaggerated his own losses, for reasons sufficiently evident, as he was of that party who wished to force the Emperor to make peace: but I do not believe that in the battle of Friedland he had more than 16,000 men killed and wounded. At Heilsburg, he might have 6000 and 3000 at the passage of the Alle. There were certainly many absentees, as must happen when an army is so ill provided for as the Russian army has been, with food, and on retrograde movements, so hostile to the principle of the Russian soldiers, but the greatest part of these will reach L'Estocq's corps.

"It is impossible to know precisely the present state of the Russian force, but I believe it may be estimated at 60,000 effective men, exclusive of the two new divisions, L'Estocq's corps the Cossacks, Bash Kirs, &c. The French opened the campaign with 160,000 men including every description of force between the Oder and the Alle. Their loss has been considerable on various points, particularly at Heilsberg, where the French officers admit 12,000 of their best troops were killed and wounded; and calculate that since the 4th of June 30,000 men are deficient in the army.

"I do not presume to offer my opinion on the political discussion now pending; but of this I am certain, that if the Emperor can have fortitude enough to resist the pacific faction which assails him, he has sense enough to know what conduct he ought to adopt for the maintenance of his honor, and the dignity of his Empire, so essential for its safety, and he would willingly submit to whatever privation such a system of action might demand; nor is he ignorant of the state of the enemy, who regard with horror a winter campaign in inhospitable regions, defended by men over whom they can achieve no bloodless victories; but if gen. Benningsen should retain the command, then no hopes remain for the restoration of the affairs of the allies.

"I remain, &c.

"P. S. Lord Hutchinson brought us away after the passage of the Memel and we here await events."

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, *Sept.* 17.

Captain Whitney, of the ship Factor from Elsineur, informs that the emperor Alexander had arrived at St. Petersburg and that great rejoicing took place in consequence of this event and of the conclusion of peace, the city was illuminated, and the vessels in the harbor displayed their colors.

The ship Diana from Liverpool, came up yesterday morning. She sailed on the 13th of August; but brought no papers later than the 9th, from one of which we copy the following articles:

London, August 9.

The dispute with America stands precisely as it was. We have given some articles from the American papers from which our readers will perceive a great deal of acrimony and vulgar spite against

its country. The people of Norfolk are not proverbial for civility, and when at all worried or put out of temper, they have a short wish and vixen like way of conducting an argument which favors of any thing but good breeding. The truth is the circumstances of the dispute are very imaccurately known. The oaths of the American captains are not worth a straw, and Mr. Jefferson is too sagacious to mistake the noise of the rabble for the deliberate voice of the country. The right of search is rendered extremely doubtful, on account of the variety of circumstances under which it is to be exercised, and which according to their different qualities and combinations will either make the exercise of this right harsh or necessary, just or unjust. A general right of search is plainly against the law of nations. The particular case must be determined by discretion; it must be chosen out of the circumstances which present the matters. What is the consequence? You are in a great measure, at the mercy of the particular prudence of your captains. You lay down a general rule, but the perpetually occurring exceptions you must necessarily trust to them.

You have no right to search a ship of war; because that search would lead to a knowledge of circumstances and an exposure which you can have no right to obtain. You may search a merchantman on a probable suspicion, because such search can be attended with no such exposure. You have no right to follow a deserter for the purpose of apprehending him in a neutral territory; because, though by the particular desertion, you incur a loss, yet the general rule, which protects as inviolate the territory of every free state, is saved by denying you this privilege. But if they seduce your men, there is no doubt but you may reclaim him; the right is given them for their own defence, not for your injury; and they cannot maintain it in its principle when they exercise it only in its abuse.

Such is the true state of the argument; what then is the inference? Why, it must depend upon the precise state of the particular circumstances, and likewise upon the manner in which we claimed redress for the presumed injury, and the manner in which the Americans refused it. If the presumption of the deserters having taken shelter in an American ship of war were merely slight, it would have been prudent; in other words, we should have had no right to make such a fuss about it. It would have been our duty to sharpen our vigilance in preventing future desertion.

If the evidence had been probable or positive, application should have been made to the American government, and if they refused to restore the men or make compensation, it was a just ground of hostility. The attempt to recover the men by force was scarcely justifiable but upon a declaration of war. It is in truth nothing else but war. It proceeds on a supposition that redress had been solemnly refused by the American government, and that there was no choice left but of force. It took the case immediately from the hope of adjustment and compromise, and proceeded in the same manner as if hostilities had been actually declared. It is nothing to say that our captain was justified because he found the men where he suspected them to be. This justifies his suspicion but not his act.

It is again argued, that if a captain were obliged to wait for a slow appeal to the American government, his crew might desert in his face, and his vessel be exposed to the enemy by being unmanned and unarmed in his presence. This is a most violent case, and the conjecture of such a remote, we had almost said, impossible evil, must never be set up to justify a general practice, which might involve nations in all the horrors of war. It is not by refining on rights, and scaring themselves by the phantasies of improbable evils, that prudent men form schemes of action and lay down rules of conduct. If we are involved in a sanguinary and ruinous war, of what use is it to us that a sophist may hunt out a metaphysical right to the quartel? States are not bound to set upon strict rights, but upon rights which it is prudent either to exercise or relax. In a word, the case at present has not the best appearance for us.

[Bell's Weekly Messenger.

BOSTON, September 14.

Arrived ship Minerva, captain Edward Davis, from Smyrna, Malaga and Gibraltar. Left at Smyrna, 29th April, Fortune, Johnson, of Newburyport, loading; Cleopatra, Logan, of Philadelphia, do. Dolphin, Labree, of do. discharging. At Malta, 8th June, Massachesetts, Bunten, of Newburyport, condemned; Lila, of Plymouth, condemned, vessel and cargo; Nymph, Ferguson, Philadelphia, do. Juliana, Collins, of Boston, detained for further proof; Carpenter, Myers, Salisbury, do. Fair American of Duxbury, do. Pennsylvania, M'Pherson, Philadelphia, from Trieste for Canton, with quicksilver, waiting trial; ship Glory, Moore, of Philadelphia, from Smyrna, waiting trial; Henry, Trefethen, of Bath, from do. do. Lydia Head, Stanwood, from Galipoli for Copenhagen, do. ——, Georgetown, of Salem, from do. do. schooner ——, Lockwood, from New York, detained; brig ——, from Baltimore for Trieste, further proof, gave bonds for the brig, several captains and seamen took passage and sailed the day before; ship Fortune, Johnson, of Newburyport from Smyrna to Trieste, detained. At Gibraltar, July 3, Sally and Henry, Fleming, of Philadelphia, with flour, could not sell; Maria of Alexandria, with flour, discharging and storing his cargo; Palladium, Weld, of Boston, do. do. Fair American, Harding, from Baltimore, with coffee, sugar, cochineal, indigo, &c. detained; ship Arabella, Little, of Wiscasset, from Leghorn for Copenhagen with British property, detained; Pembroke, Gardner, of Beverly, from Gampoli for Copenhagen, taken off cape Corso, and condemned vessel and cargo; Experiment, Clark, of Duxbury, from ——, do. do. Success of Salem, from Cherbourg, with gum, could not sell, and was bound to Tangier. The day capt. D. left there, the Sea Horse was coming in with a number of prizes. The barque George William, Hopkins, of Providence, from Cadiz for Alicant, was taken by the British, retaken by the Spaniards, and carried into Algesiras; a brig from Marseilles for New York, with soap, came into do. a ship from Baltimore, cleared for Gibraltar, carried into do. Capt. D. understood there were several more Americans carried in there, but being in quarantine could not get much information—the privateers and gun boats were out every day. Smyrna was blockaded by the Russians, and capt. D. advises all ships bound through the Archipellago, to arm for the defence of their ships against the pirates, particularly off Hydra and Negro Point. Spoke, July 6, schooner Trial, Harding, from Cadiz for Boston, who informed that he left at Algeziras brig Seaman, capt. Lasher; ship Rebecca, Nemo; a brig repairing, capt. Lovell; and schr. Ranger, Hooper. August 18, lat. 30 35, long. 43, schr. Catharine, Miller, from Philadelphia for St. Sebastians, 14 days out.

BALTIMORE, *September* 18.

Arrived, brig Paragon, Eveleth, 80 days from Trieste, 68 days from Messina. Left at Trieste, sch'r Alexander, Athoe, for Baltimore, in 4 days; sch'r Fair American, Hoar, of Norfolk, for Manfredonia; ship Lewis, of Boston for Liverpool. At Messina, ship Shipcarpenter, of Salsbury for Palermo, brig Thomas Jefferson, Feld, of Baltimore brought in by a Maltese privateer, on her voyage to Gallipoli; brig Lucy, of Boston, also brought in. Was from Leghorn for Manfredonia. August 6, off Malaga, spoke brig Sally, from Marseilles, for Philadelphia. About the middle of the Straits was fired on by a Spanish gun boat several times without hailing, under English colors, and giving her a shot she hauled down the English and hoisted Spanish colors, and continued to fire about 20 minutes, in consequence of the reception she received from the Paragon, she sheered off: having a Danish brig in tow. Capt. E. says the Spanish privateers are taking every thing they fall in with, and generally get 5 or 600 dollars from each, rather than wait several months for trial. Aug. 26, spoke brig Three Friends, from N. York for Cayenne.

NORFOLK, September 16.

Arrived ship Courtney, Briant, 35 days from Liverpool. Left there on the 23d of July, ship Protectress, Wakefield, to sail for City Point in two days—ship William and John, Woodhouse, of and for Alexandria, sailed in company with the Courtney.

NOTICE.

I HAVE been appointed by the Honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, assignee of the estates and effects of *William Ramsay* and *Clement Green*, insolvent debtors, within the district of Columbia—All persons to whom they are indebted are requested to present their claims for settlement, and those having debts and effects in their hands belonging to the said insolvents, must pay and deliver them to me, who alone is authorised to receive them.

Noblet Herbert.

Sept. 8. law3w

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Ship Hero, Capt. Cole, from this port, arrived at Tonningen, the 21st of July.

The brig Sally and Mary, captain Cobb, arrived at Boston on Friday, in 44 days from Copenhagen. Capt Cobb was promised some of the latest papers, and an abstract of the most recent intelligence from the armies by his merchant; but after waiting two hours, he was reluctantly obliged to sail, without the desired information. He however verbally states, that a report had reached that place, the day before he sailed, of a severe and hard fought battle having been fought in the vicinity of Stralsund, between the French and Swedes, the latter having been reinforced by a large body of English troops; that the French had lost a great many men in the engagement, but were finally successful; & had afterwards taken Stralsund, whether by storming or capitulation, he could not learn. Off the Naze, Capt. C. saw 47 sail of British vessels, 27 of them ships of the line.

Extract of a letter from Tortola, dated Aug. 15.

"The claimants in the case of the Betsey, Sanderson, have been saddled with the captors costs—because the invoices were indorsed by the Spanish consul.

"And the court declared, it should do the same in every insatnce—which is holding out the greatest encouragement for bringing in all American vessels bound to the ports on the Main or to Porto Rico."

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated Sept. 15.

"The ship John Adams, 25 days from Liverpool, has just anchored—Also, the ship Romeo, from London, in a short passage: the Romeo will bring the latest news."—This letter, which was closed at the departure of the mail, says, that "no intelligence had been communicated from either ships."—Another letter from Boston is said to state, that "the demands of the American ministers would not be complied with, and that a rupture between the U. States and G. Britain was immediately expected."

The medium through which this intelligence is said to be received, contradicts the information, as it is far from probable that under such an expectation, ships laden with valuable cargoes would be permitted to leave England for this country."

We understand that gov. Clinton, of N. York, and general S. Smith of Baltimore will be candidates for the offices of president and vice president of the U. States.

[Jackson.]

The court of inquiry on commodore Barron is ordered to convene at Hampton on the 5th of October, captain Alexander Murray president.

By a vessel arrived at New London information is received of the death of Victor Hughes, governor of Cayenne.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

19th September, 1807.

ORDERED,

THAT Samuel Harper, Benjamin Shreve, and Richard Weightman, be appointed commissioners to hold an election at the house lately occupied by John Bogan, on the first day of October next, for the purpose of electing a member of the Common Council for ward no. 1, in place of Benjamin Shreve, junior, resigned.

Teste.

JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

September 21. d1w

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

19th September, 1807.

ORDERED,

THAT Messrs. Cohagan, Hewes and Preston, be a committee to contract for the wharfing and repairing the east end of Duke-street and the public property adjoining thereto.

Ordered, That the street commissioner for the southern district do repair the side stones on the south of Prince-street, between St. Asaph and Washington-streets, opposite the property of Thomas Shreve and John Adam, the expence to be charged to the southern district.

Ordered, That the several bridges over the drain in the southern district, be repaired, under the direction of the superintendant of police, out of the funds of the southern district.

Ordered, That the order directing the street commissioner to regulate Gibbon-street, from Water to Union-street, be suspended for the present.

Teste,

James M. M'Rea, C. C.

September 21.

OYSTERS.

JOHN BOGAN

Has just received, a fresh supply of nice *OYSTERS*, which he will dispose of on application at the Garden.

September 21. 3t

The Subscriber,

At his Manufactory, Water-street, offers for sale,

Upwards of 12,000 wt. Soap,

which, on inspection, will be found of a very superior quality.

Mould and dipped Candles, in boxes.

South-Carolina Cotton, in bales.

Ditto Rice, in tierces.

And, as usual, first quality

Philadelphia Porter, in hhds. and bottles.

William Dunlap.

September 21. eo

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

Last Night but Two.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. CONE.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, SEP. 22,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A much admired DRAMA, [in three acts]

CALLED THE

MOUNTAINEERS.

(Written by George Coleman—*author of the* Poor Gentleman, John Bull, *&c. &c.)*

Octavian,	Mr. Cone.
Virolet,	Mr. Miller.
Kilmallock,	Mr. Cross.
Roque,	Mr. Rutherford.
Lope Tocho,	Mr. Jefferson.
Perequillo,	Mrs & T. Jefferson.
Gotherds,	Messrs. Barnett, Cunningham, &c.
Bulcazin Muley,	Mr. Wood.
Ganem,	Mr. Charnock.
Sadi,	Mr. Jefferson.
Zorayda,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Floranthe,	Mrs. Wood.
Agnes,	Mrs. Woodham.

After the play, a favorite Comic SONG,

KNOWING JOE;

OR THE,

Ploughman Turned Actor.

By Mr. Jefferson.

Recitation,

ALEXANDER's FEAST;

OR THE,

Power of Music.

By Mr. Cone.

To conclude with (by particular desire.)

THE SPOILED CHILD.

Little Pickle, (with the additional Song of *The Flowing Cann,*)	Mrs. Woodham.
Old Pickle,	Mr. Cross.
John,	Mr. Charnock.
Thomas,	Mr. Miller.
James,	Mr. Barnett.
Cook,	Mr. Cunningham.
Tag,	Mr. Jefferson.
Miss Pickel,	Mrs. Cunningham.
Maria,	Mrs. Jefferson.

☞ *The Evenings of performance in future will be* TUESDAY, THURSDAY *and* SATURDAY.

†‡† *Admittance—*BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—GALLERY, FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the THEATRE, at Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

September 21.

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

Bond and Prentiss, Complainants,

vs.

Cornelius Wing, John T. Rickets, William Newton and John Mills, junior, joint merchants and copartners, under the firm of Ricketts, Newton and Company, Defendants, } In Chancery.

The defendant Cornelius Wing, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Cornelius Wing, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainants by their counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendant Cornelius Wing, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants John T. Ricketts, William Newton and John Mills, jun. do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Cornelius Wing, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

September 11. law2m

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. eo

NOW LANDING

At Vowell's wharf, from on board sloop Maria Antoinette, from St. Iago de Cuba, and for sale by the subscribers—

62 hhds Molasses
65 barrels green Coffee
226 boxes Segars, superior qua.

ALSO ON HAND,

25 barrels Coffee
1700 lbs Bees Wax
270 Spanish Hides
10,000 bushels Salt.

Wadsworth and Butler.

September 8. d1w eotf

The Subscriber has just Received

And offers for sale.

Ninety hampers Bristol PORTER BOTTLES, containing one gross each.

Seven bales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and

A few tierces fresh RICE.

ON HAND,

Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hhds.

Do. BEER, in barrels.

AND AS USUAL,

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale Ale, in bottles, *put up for home, or export consumption.*

ALSO,

WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.

Wm. DUNLAP.

June 10. eotf.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. eo

For Sale or Rent,

A convenient two story BRICK HOUSE with back buildings, &c. situate on Duke-street, between Pitt and St. Asaph-streets.

ALSO,

A commodious frame STORE, on King street, between Royal and Pitt-streets.

Apply to

Lawrence Hooff.

August 21. eo

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28 eo

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be please to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Exn's.*

April 6. 8taw

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, some time in the months of November or Dec. last, a negro man by the name of SAM, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight, of rather a yellowish or taney complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at col. Jemmeson's in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps be lurking in that neighborhood but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland. If taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give 30 dollas reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24. } [30] d.

Just Received & For Sale,

7000 lbs. Nice Smithfield Bacon.

ISAAC ENTWISLE.

Sept. 8. eo6t.

The Subscriber

Returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town, for the patronage he has heretofore received, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same: He likewise takes this method to inform them that, on Monday evening, the 28th of September inst. he intends opening a NIGHT SCHOOL at his Academy on Prince-street, where will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and any branch of the Mathematics.—Any young gentlemen desirous to become acquainted with any of the above branches will meet with due attention from

G. W. Carlin.

September 15. eo3t

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. tawtf

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the Dry Good business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 8tawtf

PROSPECTUS
OF
LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR
TO THE
PACIFIC OCEAN,
THROUGH
THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA,

Performed by order of the Government of the United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

THIS work will be prepared by Capt. *Meriwether Lewis*, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprized in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and a fair pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

THIS distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of readers, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as it shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be published

LEWIS AND CLARK'S
MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 90 west, to the Pacific Ocean, and between 36 and 52 north latitude with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimensions five feet eight inches by three feet ten inches.

EMBRACING all their late discoveries, and that part of the continent heretofore the least known. This map will be compiled from the best maps now extant, as well published as in manuscript, from the collective information of the best informed travellers through the various portions of that region, and corrected by a series of several hundred celestial observations, made by Captain Lewis during his late tour.

FOR the convenience of subscribers, these several works will be delivered at the most respectable commercial towns, and at the seats of government of the respective states and territories within the Union: no advance is required, nor will payment be demanded until such delivery is made.

THE price of part the first, in two vols. will be ten dollars, and that of part the second, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

*** ANY persons who may have subscribed for these works, to lists which contained no stipulated prices for the same, and who may be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed, are at liberty to withdraw their names from such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of December next. M. LEWIS.

Philadelphia, June 3. [Aug. 7]

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of procuring some good lands in the south-western country, and to enable him to do so, offers the following Property for sale, viz.

A Tract of Land, situate in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, whereon I now reside, containing upwards of 2,100 acres. This land is well adapted to farming, is level, well watered and timbered, full one half being in wood, near the center of which stands the county court-house and other public buildings, which are included within the bounds of a town lately laid out at this place, authorised by an act of the general assembly of Virginia, to several of which lots buildings have been erected, &c. On one acre thereof, near the court-house, is a large two-story brick house rented and occupied as a tavern, together with large stables, kitchen, and house for the retirement of a family, &c. Perhaps there is no situation between the eastern and western waters more public, or that afford better stands for taverns, stores, mechanics, &c. Particularly to an inn-keeper calculated to act on a large scale. The Little River turnpike paved road, leading from Alexandria, to the westward, passes, immediately at this place, as also the main public and post roads, leading to and from Alexandria, George-Town, the City of Washington, Baltimore, and the western country—distance from Alexandria, 14, and from the City of Washington 15 or 16 miles. To accommodate a purchaser or purchasers, I would dispose of the property at this place, or any part thereof, separate from the other lands—the annual rent of the small part now improved, is near eight hundred dollars, and at little additional expence would produce from one thousand dollars to twelve hundred dollars per annum, exclusive of lots that might be sold, or rented on ground-rent, and I would divide the land in two or three parts to suit purchasers. On that part occupied by myself are a comfortable dwelling-house sufficient for the accommodation of a large family, with barn, stables, and other convenient out-houses, orchards, &c.—As it is presumed a person disposed to purchase would first view the premises, a further description is thought unnecessary.

A small piece of Land within one and a half miles of the court-house, situate on Accotink Run, containing 19 acres, mostly rich and valuable grass land, which affords a tolerable mill seat, and was purchased with a view of erecting one thereon, the timber for which [of excellent quality] hath been cut and squared.

A Lot in the town of Alexandria, with a two story brick house, kitchen and stable thereon, situate near the center thereof—and

About 1600 acres of Land, situate on the waters of Licking, in the county of Bourbon, and state of Kentucky. This land is classed as second rate, is rich, lies well, and by judges of that county said to be worth from five dollars to eight dollars per acre, and on which are several small settlements.

For the property in Fairfax and Alexandria, indisputable titles will be made, the title to the Kentucky land is thought to be good, an investigation on that subject having lately taken place, and is patented in my own name. Nothing short of a strong desire to provide for a large and growing family, should induce me to offer this property for sale. My terms will be such as cannot fail to accommodate a purchaser, as but a small proportion will be required in hand, and on securing the payments of the balances satisfactorily, to meet arrangements which in such cases I wish to make, lengthy credits will be given. I would receive in part payment good lands in the state of Tennessee, not more than thirty miles from Nashville, or on the waters of Duck-River in said state: but the title thereto must be well established and secured. Application must be made to

Richard Ratcliffe,

Fairfax County, State of Virginia, Aug. 15. } lawsm

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, situate in the county of Fairfax, within four miles of the court-house, lying in the fork of Pope's-Head-Run and Giant's-Castle-Branch, containing four hundred forty-three and a quarter acres. It is good farming land, nearly one half in woods, and heavily timbered: it abounds in a sufficiency of good meadow land, and a number of never-failing springs, with a good mill-seat at the junction of the above mentioned streams. The improvements are, a framed dwelling-house, that, with a small expence might be made neat and comfortable, together with a kitchen, stables, corn-house, negro quarter, &c. all partly new, a healthy situation.

Terms—One half in cash, or negroes at valuation—and a credit of one, two, or three years for the balance. For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Robert Ratcliffe.

Fairfax County, Aug. 15. lawsm

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Pursuant to a Decree

Of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, in a suit depending in Alexandria county, in chancery, wherein Colin Auld administrator of Robert [illegible] gan, deceased, is complainant and Wm. Wilson defendant, will be exposed to public sale, on *Saturday the 5th day of September next*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the coffee house in the town of Alexandria for ready money

ALL the said Wm. Wilson's right and title in and to three fourth parts of an undivided interest in the whole of the lands heretofore attached to the Keeptryst furnace being about fourteen hundred acres, with the exception of the works and 221 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkley now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.

Charles Lee
Thos. Swan } Comm'rs.

August 4

By reason of the absence of the commissioners, the sale of the above mentioned property is postponed until *Saturday* the *17th Oct.* at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the coffee house when it will take place.

Sept. 4.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Matthew Eakin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of February next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. And all those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 10th day of August, 1807.

Fredericka Augusta Helen Eakin,
Administratrix.

August 10. 2aw6w

FOR SALE,

OAK HILL MILL,
And two valuable Leases,

SITUATED in the county of Fauquier, on the great road leading from Ashby's and Manassee's Gaps, in the Blue Ridge, to Alexandria, Falmouth, and Fredericksburg. The mill seat commands a fall of 24 feet in a very constant stream, issuing immediately from the Cobler Mountain, and is improved by a merchant mill fifty-five by forty-five, three stories high, two of stone and one of wood, containing two water wheels, sixteen feet in diameter, one pair of burr and one of Allegany stones, with the necessary running geer and machinery, in perfect repair—To the mill is attached a lot of twenty acres, in fee simple, on which there is a framed dwelling house, 38 feet by 20, with two rooms below stairs and two above, an unfinished portico behind, of the whole length of the house, and a porch in front, two excellent springs rising within a few feet of the dwelling house, and the mill supply both with water.

The leases are for two unexpired lives, contain one hundred acres each, and lay adjacent to each other, and to the mill lot. They have on them houses for the reception of tenants, twelve acres of improved timothy meadow, and one hundred and forty acres of inclosed land, adapted for Plaister of Paris and red clover, and now in a state of high cultivation. The terms of sale of the above property will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser, to whom will be given an indisputable title. For the terms of sale or a view of the premises, application may be made to *Robert Hereford*, Esq. residing thereupon who is fully authorized to dispose of the same—or to the subscriber.

Charles Fenton Mercer.

Little River, Loudoun county, Virginia, May 16. [18] lawtf

P. S. If the above property is not sold by the first of October, it will after that period be rented out for one or more years.

C. F. M.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public at large, that he always keeps a general assortment of NAILS, BRADS and SPRIGS, of every description for Sale at his Nail Manufactory, Union-street. Merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. He has lately commenced the Blacksmith business, in its various branches; those who favor him with their custom in that line may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. Orders from country merchants and others, for Nails, will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

Horace Field.

☞ HOOP-IRON for sale at the factory.

September 3. eo

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.